

The Enterprise.

VOL. 3.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.

NO. 35.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:55 A. M. Daily.	
7:17 A. M. Daily.	
9:14 A. M. Daily.	
12:45 P. M. Daily.	
6:57 P. M. Daily.	
8:04 P. M. Sundays only.	
SOUTH.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
4:03 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
7:58 P. M. Sundays Only.	
12:19 A. M. Saturday night Only.	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

TIME TABLE FOR BADEN LINE.

Leaving Time from Holy Cross.	Leaving Time from Baden Station.
8:15 A. M.	9:02 A. M.
9:10 "	9:40 "
10:30 "	10:50 "
11:10 "	11:30 "
11:50 "	12:10 P. M.
12:50 P. M.	1:00 "
1:10 "	1:40 "
1:50 "	2:20 "
2:30 "	3:00 "
3:10 "	3:40 "
3:50 "	4:20 "
4:30 "	5:00 "
5:10 "	5:40 "
5:50 "	6:00 "

STR. CAROLINE.

STEAMER LEAVES JACKSON ST. WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO, FOR WHARF AT AUSTRIA, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.
RETURNING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS, CARRYING FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS BOTH WAYS.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the South 7:50 4:20
" " 10:20 3:30

MAIL CLOSURE.

North 8:45 a. m.
North 6:40 p. m.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, afternoon services at 4 p. m. two Sundays in each month, and evening services at 7:30 p. m. two Sundays in each month, alternating. See local column. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m. Regular choir practice every Friday evening at 7:45 p. m.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeyman Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeyman Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeyman Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	P. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	H. W. Walker.	Redwood City
ASSASSIN	C. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	J. F. Johnston.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

EPITOME OF RECORDS.

Deeds and Mortgages Filed in the Recorder's Office the Past Week.

DEEDS.	
Loren Coburn to Miss A. A. Upton, land near Pescadero.	\$10
E. A. Husting and wife to Wm. Carroll, lot 4, block 17, San Mateo.	10
John W. Gibson to Fred W. and Maria E. Gibson, the Downing ranch, the S. M. Culver ranch and the Newell ranch.	Gift
Jackson Deering to Frederick C. Deering, part of lot 14, University Terrace, and part of lot 1, block 19, Abbey House.	10
Elizabeth Henry et al. to Kate Johnson Estate Company, 464.19 acres, Menlo Park.	10
J. Claassen to Charlotte Claassen, lot 22, Bernersford tract.	Gift
J. Small to Nell C. McQueen, lot 4, block 7, Range C, Redwood City.	50
Daniel Reynolds to Mary Linchen, lot 4, block C, Edgar Mills tract, Menlo Park.	10
MORTGAGES.	
Christina Robinson and F. P. Robinson to Jane K. Turner, northern part of block 19, San Mateo.	2000

Carrying Coal to Dewey.

Philadelphia.—The British ships Gloucester, Captain Scheyer, and East Lothian, Captain McFarlane, sailed from this port for Manila with nearly 9000 tons of coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet. The two cargoes are valued at about \$17,000, but the freight received by the two ships will be more than double this sum. The two captains will do all in their power to get to Manila in the shortest possible time.

Union, Or., citizens will build a railroad thence to the Seven Devils country.

INCREASING HER FORCE.

England Sends More Ships to Manila.

Washington.—Press dispatches announce that Great Britain's three warships in Manila harbor will be augmented by two more from the Asiatic station. This creates the impression that Germany may really intend to interfere. But officers of the administration place no credence in the report that Germany has landed a naval force at Manila. The report is believed to be inspired by Spanish allies for the purpose of precipitating trouble between the United States and Germany. Secretary Day is confident that Germany has no ulterior motive in its naval movements at Manila and that Admiral Dewey will execute his instructions without having any complications with Germany or any other foreign power.

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said: "I am very sure that the story is not true, and I am equally positive that if Germany or any other country is landing troops or in any other way attempting to interfere with the American occupation of the Philippines she is making a grave mistake for herself."

"It is unquestionably proper under ordinary circumstances for neutral governments to land marines in the territory of belligerents where their own citizens may be in danger. America has done so frequently. On many occasions in Central and South America, when rebellions and interstate wars were in progress, we have landed marines to protect our citizens. American marines were landed, too, at Alexandria, during the British bombardment. The practice has become almost a custom with this country. The situation in Manila is different in every essential particular. The landing of troops by any European nation at Manila at this time would have significance beyond that of the act itself. 'Even were it done simply to protect

DEWEY MUST WIN.

Admiral Montijo Tells the Story of His Defeat.

DESTROYED BY AMERICAN GUNNERS

Four Hundred Men Killed and Wounded—Ordered Wrecks to Be Scuttled and Abandoned.

San Francisco.—Hongkong papers, which arrived by the steamer Peru, contain interesting matter in regard to the battle of Manila, which was not sent by cable. It seems that the Spaniards were intensely disgusted that Admiral Dewey should not have given formal warning that he was going to enter Manila harbor and that he should have entered by the broad harbor channel, instead of by the narrow channel, which had been mined. The few shots which Admiral Dewey's ships fired at the Corregidor forts on the night he entered the harbor killed forty-two men, although the only target the Americans gunners had was the flashes from Spanish cannon. The correspondent of the Hongkong China Mail, who went to Manila on the British steamer Esmeralda, arrived the day after the battle. On May 3d he had an interview with Spanish Admiral Montijo and obtained the Admiral's version of the battle, which contains some novel and interesting facts. The correspondent describes the Admiral as "an old man about 65 years of age, slight in stature and in appearance anything but warlike. He realized my idea of an old Spanish grandee, was cordiality itself and talked with frankness of Sunday's conflict."

The Admiral said his intention was to go to Subic bay and fortify it, but he found that this would require at

about to leave a shell burst over the ship and killed him. We estimate that fifty-two men were killed on board the Cristina, and about 150 wounded. "In the Castilla only about fifteen men were killed, but there were many wounded both on the Castilla and the Don Juan, on which thirteen men were killed. Altogether, so far as we know at present, 400 men were killed and wounded in our ships. As soon as I transferred myself from the Reina Cristina to the Isla de Cuba all the shots were directed upon the Cuba, following my flag. We sought shelter behind the pier at Cavite, and, recognizing the futility of fighting more, I prepared to disembark and gave orders for the evacuation of the remainder of the ships. The Castilla had been on fire from end to end some time and was, of course, already abandoned. The Ulloa was also burning. My last signals to the captains of the vessels were: 'Scuttle and abandon your ships.' This was about 7:30 o'clock. The Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Juan de Austria, Velasco and Ulloa were all destroyed in this engagement. To prevent the guns being of use to the Americans, the captains, on abandoning, brought away portions of the mechanism and also succeeded in saving all the ship's papers and treasure."

I asked Admiral Montijo if he wished to add anything further, or to comment on the conditions that contributed to the disastrous defeat of the Spanish squadron. He thought for a moment or two, and then said:

"I wish to say that the responsibility lies with the Government at Madrid. There were no proper vessels here. Ever since I assumed command of the naval station here I have been requisitioning the Government for ships and torpedoes and nothing came. I had no torpedoes whatever. I constructed some for myself, but we did not have proper material and the torpedoes were very bad. My original intention was to go to Subic bay, Subic being a military port sixty-five miles north of Manila, and to offer battle there to the American fleet. We went there and I would have remained had the port been protected adequately with cannon and torpedoes, but as Subic fortifications offered no protection, I brought my ships back to Manila bay. I went to Subic believing it to be protected, but seeing it would have taken more than a month to make it even passable of defense, I had no remedy the American squadron being on its way to the Philippines, I abandoned Subic and rely upon the shelter of Cavite. The Minister of Marine promised to send supplies but they never came. I knew from the first that my squadron would be completely destroyed."

Dewey is in No Danger.

New York.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Should it prove true that Camara's squadron is really proceeding to the Philippines it can be stated authoritatively the formation of a flying squadron will take place at once and will be sent to Spanish home waters with all possible dispatch. This action will be necessary in order to compel Spain to recall her fleet. Even should it fail to accomplish its object the officials say that a demonstration on the Spanish coast would have a great effect on the people of Spain and be conducive to peace. No anxiety is felt concerning the safety of Admiral Dewey.

The Monterey and Charleston will reach Manila several days before Camara's squadron can arrive at that point. Manila will be in the possession of the American troops, the harbor will be mined and the fortifications be well manned by expert American artillerymen. There is no fear expressed as to the outcome of a battle between Rear Admiral Dewey's and Admiral Camara's squadrons.

Reciprocity With France.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Howell has decided that section 3 of the act of July 24, 1897, under which the wine clause of the present reciprocity treaty with France was negotiated, imposes a uniform rate of 35 cents per gallon on all still wines in casks containing 24 per cent or less of alcohol, and that no imitations or compounds of such wines and no genuine wines, not the product of France, are entitled to the benefits of the treaty.

It is further held that section 3, referred to, does not interfere with the provisions of paragraph 296 of the tariff act, which provides that any wines imported containing more than 24 per cent of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly. This ruling was called forth in answer to inquiries from certain wine dealers in California.

Enlisted as Privates.

Washington.—Two near relatives of President McKinley have enlisted in the volunteer army as private soldiers. They are his nephews, John Dewalt Barber and James Fuller McKinley. Both have been his guests at the White House for some time. The President has been urged by some of his friends to appoint them second lieutenants in the army, but he declined to exercise his prerogative in this matter in favor of his relatives, and said that inasmuch as they were willing to enlist as privates, he would prefer that they do so, and that course was followed by both. The young men enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now camped at Falls Church.

Quinine for the Invaders.

Washington.—Through the foresight of Surgeon-General Sternberg of the Army the troops which have gone to Santiago, as well as the insurgents who may join the army, will be well supplied with quinine, so necessary to health in tropical climates. The United States Army is equipped with three months' supply of medicines, and of this quinine forms a good share. In addition to the supply already on hand, the hospital vessel Relief will take to Santiago 1,000,000 quinine pills.

London.—According to a special dispatch from Gibraltar, it is reported that at San Fernando near Cadiz, the correspondent of the New York Herald has been thrown into prison.

The Spanish war is a big advertisement for the country. It will hasten the building of the Nicaragua canal and bring increased trade facilities.

Preparing to Defend Spain.

Madrid.—In view of the American threat to send a fleet to the peninsula the Government deems it advisable to be prepared for eventualities. The lights at certain ports have been extinguished, torpedoes have been prepared and additional guards have been mounted. The Government has prohibited the dispatch of telegrams from Cuba announcing the arrival of vessels which have "forced the blockade." The Queen Regent has sanctioned the various measures which were adopted by the Cortes.

At Redlands, Cal., the Lagonia Water Co. has completed a pipe line eleven miles in length at a cost of \$40,000. Two hundred and fifty carloads of pipe were used. Eighteen and twenty inch vitrified tile were used for the diverging lines.

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Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

FRANK MINER,
Contractor FOR

Grading and Teaming-work

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways, Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand and Gravel for Concrete.

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The People's Store
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, BADEN, CAL.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

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AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

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Hav, Grain and Feed. || ||

Wood and Coal. || || ||

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

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Leave Orders at Postoffice.

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GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries . and . Merchandise . Generally.

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Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

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My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

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Corner Grand and San Bruno Aves.

THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM

Editor and Proprietor.

The London editor who first called it "the Yanko-Spanko war" is too bright to be an Englishman.

It may be very unchristianlike for our soldiers and sailors to remember the Maine, but it would be very unnatural for them not to.

A Glasgow merchant has decided that a clerk is not a workman in the intent of the law. It would be hard to make the majority of clerks see it.

It has been discovered that corn can be converted into rubber. Every body who boards has long known that beef-steak can be converted into leather.

That German astronomer reiterates that he can see a second moon revolving around the earth. He'll also see a divorce, probably, unless he quits drinking.

The shipbuilder or inventor who will add a few knots an hour to the speed of armed cruisers is the one whom naval powers are waiting to rise up and call blessed.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union says: "A boy cannot keep his hands clean even if he washes them several times a day." How do you know? No boy on earth ever tried that experiment.

New York is greatly excited because a Broadway jeweler has on exhibition in his show window "an American flag worth \$8,000." Any American flag is worth more than that, but few cost so much.

Whenever a young housewife proposes to bake her own bread in order to save 5 cents a week the man who has put on the market an infallible cure for dyspepsia smiles like a cat that has just eaten.

According to a man's fashion journal, "suits of large overplaid in tweed and chevrons are the correct thing for golf and cycling." It might have been added that large checks are still endorsed by fashionable tailors.

In Berlin the other day a prize of a gold ring was awarded to the young woman who would wait longest. Twelve couples competed, and the last fell utterly exhausted four hours and fifteen minutes later. Interesting feat.

The Washington Star says that "it is now claimed that what is popularly called 'sunstroke' is really caused by bacilli." It is generally understood, however, that what is popularly called "sunstroke" really is caused by whiskey.

The boys who were unable to pass the physical examinations can draw comfort from the fact that if the same tests had been applied to Bonaparte and to Nelson France would never have had her general, and England would never have had her naval commander.

Japan is now building abroad eleven war-ships, three of them battle-ships, five first-class armored cruisers and three second-class cruisers. The Yankies of the East have their eyes open to the signs of the times. Naval establishments are going forward with a jump the world over.

That the child is father to the man is confirmed by a reference to the present restless Emperor of Germany in the diary of a prominent guest at the wedding of the Prince of Wales. "The little Prince William of Prussia," wrote the Bishop of Oxford, "was placed between his two small English uncles to keep him quiet, both of whom he bit on the bare Highland legs whenever they touched him to keep him still." Uncles grown up and ministers grown wise have learned to omit the admonitory touch with Emperor William!

A North Carolina hilltop on which a fine house had been built, proved to have such an attraction for lightning that the owner, in fear for his life, moved out at last and let the place go to ruin. A Pittsburg man read the newspaper stories of the "lightning-baited" hill, placed a white, finally bought the place for little or nothing, and in less than six weeks located an almost inexhaustible iron mine. For twelve years it has annually yielded iron enough to pay for the whole plant four times over—which the purchaser probably considers only a reasonable reward for the exercise of the gift which Yankees call "gumption."

The statement that our national emblem is fashionably used for yacht and hammock cushions has been going the rounds of the newspapers, with but few to say it nay. A young girl who recently gave a yachting party rallied her guest of honor, a boyish ensign, because he took an uncomfortable and isolated seat on the bow. "Really," he answered, laughing, "I have punched the heads of so many sailors for getting their heels accidentally mixed up in the flag that I cannot sit on it myself." And he was right. The Stars and Stripes are to be raised aloft, to be wrapped around dead heroes, to be saluted with pride and reverence; not to be made into chair seats, nor to drape bargain handkerchiefs, nor to fly from the bung of whisky-barrels. Against such common prostitution of our flag, each one of us, like the young officer, can make personal protest.

The verdict of murder in the second degree which was rendered in the case of Samuel Henderson, of Philadelphia,

a and of 15, charged with the killing of a 6-year-old playmate, will amply satisfy the demands of justice and conserve the welfare of the community. The prisoner was not shown to be insane in the ordinary acceptance of the term; in fact, there was ample evidence that he was not insane. At the same time there was evidence of a retarded mental development such as sufficed to justify a doubt as to the prisoner's legal accountability; and the jury, which had noted his demeanor throughout the trial, doubtless made the best possible disposition of the case by agreeing on a verdict which tempered justice with mercy, and which will serve to safeguard society for a term of years from further acts of abnormality on the part of the prisoner.

The fourth annual statement of the production and consumption of coal, issued by the British Board of Trade, and covering the year 1896, shows an output as follows: United Kingdom, 195,361,000 tons; United States, 191,000,000 tons; Germany, 85,090,000 tons; France, 28,750,000 tons; and Belgium, 21,252,000 tons. The excess amount of coal exported from the United Kingdom was 44,587,000 tons; Germany, 6,122,000 tons; Belgium, 4,018,000 tons; United States, 2,337,000 tons; Japan (1895), 1,805,000 tons; New South Wales, 2,474,000 tons; and Natal, 90,000 tons. The countries which import coal in excess of the amount of their exports are Russia, Sweden, France, Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, and the British possessions which do so are Canada, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and India. The report states that the consumption of coal per head of population is found in the highest proportion in those countries where steam traction and machinery worked by steam are mostly in use, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and Belgium; and the lowest in those countries where machinery is but little used, such as Russia and Austria.

An elderly lady, now living in the vicinity of Boston, relates what she heard from her grandfather, who was a soldier in the English army which captured Quebec in 1759. The hostile armies were drawn up in battle order on the Plains of Abraham, before the city. In the open space between them, and in full view of both ranks, the opposing generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, rode toward each other, saluted by raising their hats, drew alongside, and silently clasped hands like friends and brothers; then wheeled, rode back to the head of their respective forces and gave orders to open fire. A few hours later, both lay mortally wounded. These men were loyal to their sovereigns and acting under orders. They followed the military profession as gallant and chivalrous gentlemen. Toward each other they were incapable of ill-will, and at heart they were not enemies but comrades. It may seem almost shocking to add that in creed and profession both were Christians. Are not international courtesy and magnanimity possible, even in time of war? So long as nations, for any reason or for lack of reason, will still resort to arms for the settlement of disputes, may not the dreadful duel go on without setting on fire the ugly passions of hatred, cruelty and revenge? If fight we must, let us fight only for justice, freedom, human welfare and lasting peace. With these motives dominant, though we strike at human forms, we shall aim our blows only at real wrongs; we shall pity those whom we slay, and shall regret the injuries we are obliged to inflict as well as those we are obliged to suffer.

The severe examination of body to which the volunteer soldiers are being subjected has brought to light the serious impairment of health which has been wrought by the deadly cigarette. A dispatch from Washington says that the large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. However, the physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of cigarettes the rejections are about 90 per cent. Dr. Benjamin King, of Philadelphia, who acted as an examining surgeon during 1861-'63 in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, says that the average rejections during those years did not exceed 13 per cent. He attributes the large increase almost entirely to the cigarette habit. "I have been inspecting the papers in a number of cases under the present recruiting act," said Dr. King, "and I observe that most of the men who failed to pass the medical examination have weak hearts or lack the vitality necessary to make good soldiers. I had expected that the percentage of rejections would be greater now than in 1861, but I did not dream that it would be almost three times as great. The examining physicians with whom I have talked have generally told me that the excess of rejections is due to the large number of young men applying for enlistment who have become victims of the cigarette habit." It requires a peculiar quality of statesmanship to comprehend why a government tolerates a traffic or an industry which, according to government officials themselves, destroys the strength of the country's youth and makes their arms incapable of defending their country's flag. The cigarette is more than a nuisance. It is a national menace.

Japanese Public Ovens.
On nearly every block in Japanese cities is a public oven where, for a small fee, housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them.

Faint Made from Horses' Hoofs.
Prussian blue paint is made from the ashes of the burnt hoofs of horses.

Titus, with all his prisoners and all his booty, marched to Rome, where he had a brilliant triumph in the year 71 A. D.; the sacred vessels of the temple were carried before the "Imperator"

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

History of a Catechism.
N. Nov. 25, 1647, a solemn and stately procession marched from the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster Abbey to the hall where the House of Commons was assembled. The Assembly of Divines placed in the hands of the Speaker the result of two years' labor in the shape of that famous document, the shorter or Westminster catechism. Their earliest meeting was held in the beautiful Henry VII. chapel on July 18, 1643, but they had afterward removed to the Jerusalem chamber. Their efforts had first been directed to the revision of the thirty-nine articles, but the exigencies of the political situation had cut their labors short.

The English Parliament, in sore need of subsidies for the maintenance of the war against the King, had appealed for help to their Scottish neighbors, who, with the "canniness" which is a national characteristic, had bargained for submission in spiritual matters in return for temporal assistance. The Solemn League and Covenant was accordingly formally accepted by the English Parliament, the Scotch commissioners joined the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, the book of common prayer was entirely repudiated, and the divines devoted themselves to the preparation of a catechism and a confession of faith suitable to Presbyterian ideas. The shorter catechism was the result.

Though it never took any vigorous hold of the English nation any more than the Presbyterian form of worship, it was adopted universally in Scotland, and is the theological handbook to the present day for Presbyterian children all over the world.—London Sketch.

Take Time to Pray.
We are to take time for prayer, and to take time in prayer. Prayer is not only not to be omitted; it is not to be hurried. We are to approach God in prayer not only with a sober, but with a calm mind. Dew falls, we are told, only when the atmosphere is still, and the dew of prayer will fall abundantly on our souls, only when we are at leisure. Have you to confess that in this busy age you have so much work to do that prayer is thrust into a corner? Then the lesson of this world for you is plain. Take a holiday. Do more by doing less. To pray well is to work well. Luther, a far busier man than any of us, used to say of his heavy days that he had so much work he could not do with less than two or three hours of prayer. The lesson is one of immense importance for the church of Christ to-day. Our activity is one of our greatest snares. We forget that it is of more importance to have power with God than to have power with man. Yet we have only to read the biographies of the most eminent workers that God has ever given to his church, to find that the secret of their power did not lie so much in what they did in the presence of God. They waited until they had got into touch with the power of God, and then went forth to do God's work. From Scripture, from history, from the lives of God's saints, comes the call, "Be at leisure when you pray."—Rev. George C. McGregor.

Above Worldly Cares.
"Waiting on God not only gives strength, it gives inspiration," says Dr. Cuyler. "They shall mount up with wings as eagles." God means that every soul which waits on Him shall not creep in the mud and the mire, nor crouch in abject slavery to men or devils. When a soul has its inner life hid with Christ and lives a life of true consecration, it is enabled to take wing, and its citizenship is in heaven. He catches inspiration; he gains wide crystalline atmosphere. He outflies many of the petty vexations and groveling desires that drag the worldling down into the mire. What cares the eagle as he bathes his wing in the translucent gold of the upper sky for all the turmoil and dust, far beneath him? So a heaven-bound soul flies in company with God."

The Triumph of Titus.
The total number of those who perished in the siege and capture of Jerusalem is estimated by Josephus at 1,100,000 persons; 97,000 were taken captive by the Romans. Of these, 700 of the finest and strongest were selected to grace the triumphal procession of Titus. The old and the weak, who could not be used, the Romans had butchered in cold blood; those over 17 years of age were part of them sent into the Egyptian mines, part of them forced to appear in battle with wild beasts and be torn to pieces by them, or to fight as gladiators with one another to delight the eyes of the populace. In Caesarea Philippi alone, at the celebration of the birthday of Domitian, more than 2,500 Jews shed their blood in the arena. The males under 17 years of age and the women were sold directly into slavery.

and Simon and John, for the first time shoulder to shoulder, were obliged to march before the chariot of the victor with the 700 chosen captives. Simon, being the real leader, was first scourged and then throttled at the stake, in accordance with Roman custom; John finished his career in prison.—Open Court.

Witnessing for God.
God calls upon us to bear witness for Him with a distinctness which leaves no doubt of its sincerity. His truth needs human witnesses, in spite of His undeniable ability to enable it to prove victorious by His own unaided might. He bids us witness for Him for His own sake. He has taught us that He desires and enjoys our spiritual service and co-operation. He does not, and does not wish to, dwell in any independent grandeur of holiness, indifferent to what we think and do, except so far as His own righteousness renders it necessary to consider us. He longs more for our voluntary, loving witness, for the sake of its sympathy, than the most consecrated of us all loves to render it. He bids us witness for Him for our own sakes also. We need the stimulation, the education, the discipline of witness bearing. It involves the development of our hearts and minds alike. We cannot grow aright in spirit without it. He also bids us witness for Him for the sake of our fellow men and women. To those of the who do not know what it is to have true fellowship with Him, He seems to live apart. But they know us and know that our experience and feelings are such as their own.

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,"
"Rock of ages, cleft for me;
Thoughtfully the maiden sung;
Fell the words unconsciously
From her girlish, gleeful tongue;
Sang as little children sing;
Sang as sing the birds in June;
Fell the words like light leaves down
On the current of the tune—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Let me hide myself in Thee!"—
Felt her soul no need to hide—
Sweet the song as song could be,
And she had no thought beside;
All the words unheedingly
Fell from lips untouched by care,
Dreaming not that they might be—
On some other lips a prayer—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of ages, cleft for me!"—
"Twas a woman sang them now,
Pleading and prayerfully,
Every word her heart did know,
Rose the song as storm-tossed bird
Beats with weary wing the air,
Every note with sorrow stirred,
Every syllable a prayer—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of ages, cleft for me!"—
Lips grown aged sung the hymn
Trustingly and tenderly,
Voice grown weak and eyes grown dim,
"Let me hide myself in Thee."
Trembling though the voice and low,
Hear the sweet strain peacefully,
Like a river in its flow;
Sang as only they can sing
Who life's thorny path have prest;
Sang as only they can sing
Who behold the promised rest—
"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of ages, cleft for me!"—
Sung above a coffin lid—
Underneath, all restfully,
All life's joys and sorrows hid;
Nevermore, O storm-tossed soul!
Nevermore from wind or tide,
Nevermore from billow's roll,
Wilt thou need thyself to hide,
Could the slightest, sunken eyes,
Closed beneath the soft grey hair,
Could the mute and stiffened lips,
Move again in pleading prayer;
Still, are, still, the words would be
"Let me hide myself in Thee."

To Those Who Trust.
Let none doubt, however weak and erring they may be, the security of their souls and the comfort of their hearts amid all trial, and temptation, and sorrow, who have a living Redeemer, sympathizing with them in heaven, interceding for them with the Father, and ready to impart all power, even His own almighty and divine spirit, to those who trust His grace.

Work in All Lands.
Father Tose, the priest who established Catholic services at Jeneau, died recently.

The Salvation Army has 415 institutions in the United States for assisting the poor and unfortunate.

There are 595 Bible classes and 332 Bible training classes connected with the Y. M. C. A. in America.

Of the 1,754 students aided by the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education last year 283 were women.

There are said to be 1,000,000 young men in the various Christian organizations of young people in this country.

In 1790 only one in fifteen of the population of this country was a member of any church. In 1890 the ratio was one in five.

Father Rene, prefect apostolic of Alaska, has gone to Paris to obtain funds for the furtherance of mission work among the miners. He requires ten more assistants.

It is stated that five-eighths of the pastors of the Methodist Church of Canada live on salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. Three hundred and eighty receive less than \$500, and only ten receive \$2,000 a year.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

At a reception in Washington ex-Secretary William M. Evarts was once drawn into a discussion between two ladies. "Mr. Evarts," said one, "do you not think I am right in saying that a woman is always the best judge of another woman's character?" "Madam," replied Mr. Evarts, "she is not only the best judge, but also the best executioner."

The extreme subtlety of Gladstone's mind was a frequent source of amusement to his foes. During Garibaldi's visit to London it was suggested that a richly jointured widow, who was about much with him, should marry him. To the objection that he had a wife living the ready answer was, "Oh, he must get Gladstone to explain her away!"

King Frederick William the Third was very sparing of words, as is well known, but one day he was told there was at Toplitz, where he was then drinking the waters, a Hungarian magnate still less talkative than the king. An opportunity for a meeting was soon manager, and the following conversation took place, the king beginning: "Bathing?" "Drinking?" "Soldier?" "Millionaire?" "Good." "Policeman?" "King." "Compliments."

On one of the islands that make up the city of New York (says the Sun), lives a young man, who, though really a business man of good repute, is of light and airy manner, and somewhat given to gossip and the spreading of social news. The war has affected him patriotically, and the other day he sought advice from a friend. "Which ought I to enlist in?" he asked; "the light artillery or the cavalry?" The veteran considered the question seriously, and then spoke. "Dickie," he said, "I think you'd do best in the carrier-pigeons."

One of the stories that the late James Payn liked to tell was about what he called an American duel, wherein two duellists, with one second, met within doors and drew lots to decide which should shoot himself. A was the unlucky man, and without a word he retired into the next apartment to carry out the purpose of self-destruction. B and the second, both very much moved by the tragedy of the situation, remained in listening attitudes. At last the pistol was heard, and they were shuddering with emotion and remorse, when suddenly in rushed the supposed dead man, triumphantly exclaiming: "Missed, by heaven!"

Barry Pain relates that he once sent the late James Payn a series of parodies for Cornhill. Payne accepted them; but there was a difficulty. One of them was a parody of an author, X, who was a personal friend of Payn's, and a very sensitive man, who would not take the sincerest form of flattery in the spirit in which it was offered. Now, it happens that there is a considerable resemblance between the style of X and that of another author of the same school, Y. Payn suggested that Pain should take out X's name from the title of the parody, and substitute that of the school of fiction to which he belonged. "Then," he said, "X will think that it's meant for Y." "But," Pain asked, what about Y?" "That's all right," he answered, "Y will know that it's meant for X."

A gentleman who wished to make certain inquiries of the late Professor Tyndall, knowing that the great scientist was to deliver a lecture before the Royal Society, called at the lecture-room in the afternoon, expecting to find Tyndall preparing his apparatus for the evening address. He was much surprised to find Mr. Tyndall engaged in vaulting on one hand backwards and forwards over the iron railing from behind which the lecturer delivers his lecture. The visitor supposed that Professor Tyndall, being very hard worked, was glad to take a little exercise whenever and in whatever way he could. In the course of the lecture that evening, Professor Tyndall was reading from a note-book, which he rested on the iron railing in front of him, when, apparently by accident, he let the book drop. Without a moment's hesitation the professor placed one hand on the railing, lightly vaulted over, picked up the book, and then lightly vaulted back again. The audience greeted the performance with loud applause, but the afternoon visitor comprehended how Professor Tyndall sustained his reputation as an athlete.

The following anecdote is taken from "Many Memoirs of Many People," by Mrs. Simpson, a volume of reminiscences recently published in London: At luncheon we talked of Walter Scott. "I was present," said Lord Aberdeen, "when a man asked him somewhat bluntly which of the Waverley novels he preferred, and after a moment's silence he answered: 'Old Mortality.' He sometimes carried his attempts at mystery a little too far. I once said something which he thought implied that I assumed him to be the author of the novels. 'I give you my word of honor,' he said, 'that I know no more about their authorship than you do.' The mystery became very mischievous as soon as he wrote history. If he had announced in his own name his intention to write the life of Napoleon, information of all kinds, much of which is now lost, would have poured in upon him. No one could offer facts or documents to an anonymous historian."

Before Dewey.
Manila has been taken before. The English did the job over a century ago, and a pretty tough task they had. The fleet numbered fourteen ships; they were all heavily armed, and the moment they entered the bay they got to work. So did the typhoon. Covered by the frigates' guns, a detachment of artillery and marines made for the shore. But the guns could not protect them from the waves. The surf took them, tossed them, churned them, and while the shells shrieked over them, pitched them against each other. It was real armada weather, but this time on the side of Spain. How the troops landed only an eyewitness could state, yet land they did. Meanwhile the storm increased. The whole coast was a-broil. The frigates had the palsy. They danced like epileptics. But over the boom of the waters was the boom of the guns. Through those waters another detachment was sent, a second, a third. Spaniards, natives, the elements even joined to repulse them. Yet still the guns persisted. In the bastion a breach was made. Through the crumbled walls the English poured, and presently Manila had fallen. It is related that the Spaniards fought like fiends, that many of them refused quarter, and that rather than surrender three hundred drowned themselves in the sea. The ransom which Manila paid was four million dollars. That was dirt cheap and would be tripled to-day.—Collier's Weekly.

How to Live in Cuba.
Yellow Fever Need Not Alarm the Man Who Takes Care of Himself.
An ordinarily healthy man who takes the proper precaution and adjusts his life to the demands of the tropics may be as safe among the hills of Cuba as he would be while camping out in some summering place of our own country. No such comforting things can be said concerning the Cuban seaport towns, where a generally wretched sanitary condition and unhealthy water supply combine to make even the briefest sojourn there a perilous undertaking for the foreigner.

The same is true of certain marshy regions like the dire Cienaga Zapata, between Havana and Mantanzas, which has ever been notorious as a death trap for all who ventured near it. The best way for a Northerner to prepare for a possible campaign in Cuba is to keep himself in good condition by a healthy mode of life some time before reaching the West Indies, so that he may step ashore fortified against all the minor attacks which might otherwise undermine his health and render him an easy prey for yellow fever or any other malignant disease prevailing in the regions he may have to pass through. Rich food and stimulants should be avoided, and all possible allowances to the climate should be made in the way of light clothing, absolute rest after meals and during the heat of day, and no unnecessary exposure to the chilly night dew of the tropics.

In those respects the conduct of life among the Cuban natives should serve as a model. In Cuba nobody thinks of going about during the heat of the day, between the hours of 10 or 11 in the forenoon and 3 or 4 in the afternoon. With the exception of the insurgents, who cannot always choose their mode of life, all natives avoid exposure to the chills of night; and even the insurgents, as I found during my recent trips through Cuba, put up huts or use abandoned houses wherever they can possibly do so.

During the rainy season care should be taken to have such clothes as will stand sudden and thorough drenchings and which will dry readily when once the rainfall has ceased. Light linen, cotton or crash suits are therefore preferable to wool or flannel, and canvas shoes are to be preferred to stiff leather boots. For headgear nothing is so good as a straw hat or panama helmet, similar to those worn by the British troops in East India.—Cuban Correspondence in Leslie's Weekly.

Clover in Strawberry Beds.
One of the worst pests to careless strawberry growers is that their beds on rich lands so rapidly grow up with clover. The white clover is much the worst, as it, like the strawberry, propagates by runners, which will make an amazing large spread in rich land in a single season. The only consolation the strawberry grower has is that the white clover plants help enrich the soil, though they do this much less effectively than red clover. Not only is the white clover plant much smaller than red clover, but its numerous small runners rob the soil of moisture. They are, besides, too small to produce the nodules on the roots which enrich the soil by decomposing the air which the soil contains. This does not often happen to clover plants till in the second year of their growth.

Brought to Time.
Julia—Do you think the war will have any effect on business?
Marie—Oh, yes; it has already had an effect on business. Fred began talking business last night when I told him my heart always went out to soldiers.—New York Evening World.

Horrible.
"What does your wife do when she gets angry with you? Threaten to return to her parents?"
"Oh, no, she takes revenge by repeating the fool things I said to her on our wedding trip."

A Proper Finish.
Edith—So Kiddy Adams has captured that bonanza king?
Helen—Yes, he called her his jewel, and she intimated that she expected a gold setting.—Harlem Life.

Evening Up.
He—I'm a head taller than you.
She—Well, that's not much; you know you haven't got a long head.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Lawyer minds his own business when he attends to the affairs of other people.

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SATURDAY JULY 2.

The Industrial Advocate for April pays its compliments to the Shaforth Bill.

We heartily endorse the position taken by Mr. George H. Maxwell, the able editor of the Advocate.

The Shaforth bill provides for the cession of the entire arid public domain of the United States to the Western States of the Union.

While many members of Congress may be ready to vote for this bill, influenced thereto by the specious arguments of the friends and promoters of this measure, and believing it to be for the best interests of all the people, yet there is no doubt there is an organized gang of land sharks behind the scenes who will leave no stone turned to secure success.

These lands belong to all the people; their cession to a portion of the people would be legalized robbery.

Furthermore, their cession means their eventual absorption by land rings and speculators. The Shaforth bill has not one redeeming feature and should be defeated.

The strong and positive demand for more dwelling houses here in this town of ours is the natural result of business growth and steady increase of population.

There is one particular phase of this matter which we would like to especially impress upon the present property owners of our town, and that is, that this demand must and will be supplied. If those who have owned and held on to lots here for the past six years, don't build these houses some one else will.

If our own people do not take advantage of this situation to change their idle lots with revenue-producing property, outside capitalists and speculators will see and quickly seize this opportunity for a good and paying investment.

We have endured, with the rest of the country, six long weary years of depression, but the tide has turned and the successful man is the one who takes it at its flood.

There is no risk whatever to be taken in building dwelling houses for rent in this town. The demand exists. Let our own people supply it to the extent of every dollar they can possibly raise for the purpose.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The good roads movement is getting a strong hold in old Sonoma county, which is becoming one of the most progressive counties in the State. The live people there are opposed to building any more wooden bridges and are in favor of iron-stone culverts and fills where possible, and iron or stone bridges where there must be bridges. They favor putting the roads in charge of the County Surveyor, sprinkling the roads thoroughly and enforcing the wide-tire law. They are divided in opinion about issuing bonds, but seem to be agreed that the cities should help build the country roads on account of the benefit of the trade which they bring.—S. F. Chronicle.

PRESS NOTES.

The *Clear* Sends for the Builder of the "Oregon."

When the Russian naval authorities heard of the wonderful record made by the "Oregon" in proceeding from San Francisco to the coast of Florida in sixty-five days without an accident, they cabled Mr. Irving Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, to come to St. Petersburg to arrange for building more vessels like the American battleship, which was the product of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco. Mr. Scott has now sailed for Europe in answer to the invitation of the Imperial government.—Scientific American.

Prospecting is being earnestly prosecuted in both the mining regions of Oregon. In the northeastern part of the State the exploitation of many meritorious claims was vigorously prosecuted last year and a number of new properties are included in the list of producers. It is only that any attention has been given to prospecting for quartz lodes in Southwestern Oregon. The output from this source last year was very small. Considerable new machinery is being installed and the future output from veins must necessarily increase.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 101—DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Treasury Department.
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., June 13, '98.
The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for \$200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent loan authorized by the act of Congress to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of thirty-two days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and, by their terms, will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and due and payable August 1, 1918.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees, and mailed to their addresses.

The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to other than individuals. All individual subscriptions for \$500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of \$500 or less should exceed \$200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.

Allotments on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14th, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest being first allotted, then the next in size next, and so on, preference being given to individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than \$500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription, according to the terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than \$500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the Treasury, with a possible consequent evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than \$500 will be permitted to take his allotments of bonds in installments of 20 per cent, taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment, and the balance at four equal intervals of forty days each, in four installments each of 20 per cent of the bonds allotted. Delivery of bonds will be made in installments as payment for them is received, and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken. The 2 per cent deposit will apply on the final installment. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him within ten days from the date of the notice of his allotment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum or in installments as permitted. Separate subscriptions from one individual, although made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription for this issue of bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive in payment for the bonds post-office money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts, and express money orders collectible in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the Treasurer of the United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded for collection by the Department, and as soon as returns are obtained the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of collection. The Secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States in the above-named cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any Assistant Treasurer in exchange for gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and national bank notes; and the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The Secretary will also receive currency sent by registered mail or by express direct to the Treasury Department.

For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the Department, a blank form of letter to accompany remittances has been prepared, and it may be obtained at the offices of national and state banks generally, at the several sub-treasuries of the United States, at any money-order post-office, and at any express office.

The bonds will be dated August 1, 1898, and they will be forwarded to subscribers at the address designated by them free of expense for transportation as soon after that date as possible. The bonds will be accompanied by a check for the amount of interest due the subscriber at the rate of 3 per cent from the date of his payment to August 1, 1898.

All remittances and other communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.

All subscriptions must be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., not later than 3 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

United States bonds are recognized as the most secure and stable form of obligation that investors can hold. They are attractive, not only because of the absolute security offered, but because there is at all times a public market for them on which holders can quickly sell; and they also offer the most desirable form of collateral if the holder wishes to secure a temporary loan. The fact that United States bonds are not subject to taxes of any character—Federal, State, or municipal—is a valuable feature of that form of investment. United States bonds are issued in both coupon and registered form.

COUPON BONDS.

A coupon bond is payable to the bearer. It may be bought and sold without formality as freely as any kind of property and without indorsements of any kind. Owing to the freedom of transfer, coupon bonds are usually preferred by persons who expect to hold them but a short time. Their disadvantage for the person who wishes to make a permanent investment lies in the danger that they might be lost or stolen, in which case the loss to the owner would be as complete as would be the loss of a bank note. The coupon bonds take their name from the method by which interest is collected by the holder.

Printed on the same sheet with the bond is a series of coupons or small certificates of interest due, which are so designed that one is cut off at each interest period. Each coupon bears the number of the bond and shows the date of the coupon's maturity. The holder of a coupon bond, at each interest period, detaches the coupon due that day and collects it. The coupons are payable at any Sub-Treasury, and may be collected through any bank, and will usually be accepted by any merchant having a bank account, with whom the holder of the bond has dealings. The holder of a coupon bond may at any time have it converted into a registered bond free of charge.

REGISTERED BONDS.

A registered bond is payable to the order of the owner, and can only be transferred by being properly indorsed and assigned by the owner. Such assignment is made by the owner filling in the blank form on the back of the bond, and must be witnessed by some officer authorized by the regulations of the Treasury Department to witness assignments. The owner of the registered bond who wishes to part with it writes his name on the back of the bond in the presence of the officer; then the witnessing officer writes his name in its proper place and affixes an impression of his official seal.

The officers who are authorized to witness assignments are a United States judge, United States district attorney, clerk of a United States court, collector of customs, collector or assessor of internal revenue, United States Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, or the president or cashier of a national bank, or if in a foreign country, a United States minister or consul. In cases where there is no officer within a reasonable distance, or when, through sickness or for some other good reason, the owner of registered bonds cannot go before one of these officers, the Treasury Department will designate some person near the owner to act as witness.

When the owner of a registered bond disposes of it and has properly assigned it, he delivers it to the new owner, who should at once forward it to the Register of the Treasury for transfer on the books of the Department. The Register cancels the bond so forwarded and issues a new bond in the name of the new owner, and sends it to him by registered mail. The Department makes no charge for transferring bonds. If the owner of a registered bond loses it, or if it is stolen from him, he should at once notify the Secretary of the Treasury. A stoppage will be entered against the bond, and, if it should be presented for transfer, the Department will hold possession of the bond until the ownership is clearly established. If a lost or stolen bond is not recovered within six months, the Department will issue a duplicate bond upon proof of loss and a bond of indemnity being furnished.

The interest on registered bonds is paid by the Government by means of checks. In order that no mistake may be made in the payment of interest, the books of the Department are "closed" for a period, varying according to the importance of the loan. The books of the four per cent loan of 1907 are closed for the whole month preceding the payment of a quarter's interest. On other loans the books are closed for fifteen days preceding the interest payment. During this period no transfers are made, and the time is devoted to preparing "schedules" which contain the names of the owners, the amount of bonds each one holds, and the amount of interest due each one. When these schedules have been prepared and proved, they are sent to the Treasurer of the United States, who immediately has checks and envelopes addressed, and in due time each check is mailed to the address of its owner. The checks for the more distant points are first mailed. Interest checks are obligations of the United States, and, of course, are good everywhere.

Coupon bonds are issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. Registered bonds are issued in denomi-

nations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW BONDS.

The war loan which is now being offered will be sold to subscribers at par during the period of subscription, which ends July 14, 1898. The method of subscription has been made as simple as possible. Blank forms may be obtained at every money-order post office, and at most of the banks and express offices, and on these forms is clearly indicated all that it is necessary for the subscriber to fill out. The subscriber may himself mail to the Treasury Department at Washington the blank form filled out, together with his remittance covering the par value of the amount of bonds for which he wishes to subscribe. That remittance may be in whatever form best suits the subscriber's convenience—in currency, bank draft, check, post-office money order, or express money order. The day the currency is received, or the day the proceeds are received from the checks, drafts, or money orders, the subscription will be entered and will immediately begin drawing interest. When the bonds are delivered, a check will accompany each delivery covering the interest at 3 per cent from the day the subscription is entered to the 1st of August, the date of the bonds, and from which date the bonds will carry their own interest.

Forest Veterans.

The largest British oak is the Major or Queen oak in Sherwood forest (where Robin Hood and his merry outlaws shot the king's deer and robbed the rich and helped the poor and held their revels "neath the greenwood tree"), and is supposed to be one of a forest planted 1,500 years ago. The Isle of Man has the largest fuchsia tree in the world and it constitutes one of the notable sights of Ramsey. England's largest willow tree on record was grown at Borcham, Essex, and the smallest British trees are the two inch dwarf willows of Ben Lomond, Clwnag, whose orthography proclaims the land of the leek, boasts of a tree without roots, and the oldest trees in Britain are the famous Bentley and Winfarthing oaks, which were two centuries old when William the Conqueror's oak at Windsor burst from its acorn.—Philadelphia Record.

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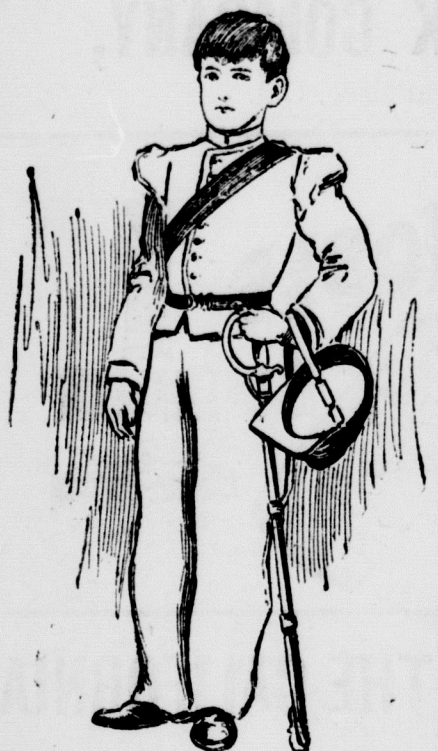
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Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Mother Goose Up to Cavite.
The queen of Spain
Blew up the Maine,
All on a winter's morn.
The knaves of Spain
Made loud acclaim,
And shouted "Pigs!" in scorn.

Then Uncle Sam
With shot and ram
Did thrash the knaves full sore;
And made old Spain
Make good the Maine
And vow she'd blow no more.
—New York Press.

Portugal's Hair Apparent.
There is now and then a "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in real life, says the New York Herald, and Portugal boasts one of the most charming. The parents of this winsome youngster have been prodigal in the matter of names, for he is burdened with no fewer than fifteen, fairly putting to shame the old puritan sea captain who was christened with a scripture text. He is known to the world, however, as Luiz Philippe, duke of Braganza—a big title for a 10-year-old to carry. But, then, he is



THE LITTLE DUKE OF BRAGANZA.

help apparent to the Portuguese throne, and the scions of royalty have to be put in training early to learn to bear the weight of their dignities with due composure.

That a child of so tender an age should be made the subject of matrimonial negotiations certainly seems strange to Americans, but the question of his marriage is already eagerly discussed by the Portuguese diplomats, and much regret is expressed that he is too young to be considered as prospective husband of the Spanish Infanta, the princess of the Asturias. The boy himself, however, is probably more interested in a gymnasium which has been fitted up in the palace for his special benefit.

Three Queer Cities.

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on twenty-six islands. These islands are connected with each other by eighty bridges. The city has three hundred streets and thirty public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V. and of John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time-honored Lancaster;" and as the scene of the pacification of Ghent, Nov. 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges, and executions of well-known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the second war between England and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly three hundred bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into ninety islands.

The city of Venice is built on eighty islets, which are connected by nearly four hundred bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The bridges are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerably in the middle, but have easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined the Lombard league against the German Emperor, and, in 1177, gained a great victory, in defense of Pope Alexander III., over the fleet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederic Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the Pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring, and instituted the world-famous ceremony of "Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea." In this ceremony the Doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies, dropped a ring into the sea every year, in recognition of the wealth and trade carried to Venice by the Adriatic.

She Wasn't In It.

Little Johnny Streeter, who had only seen four short summers, was very naughty one afternoon, and his mamma whipped him.

Johnny was very much offended with her for this mode of procedure, and treated her with the strictest silence for the remainder of the day, eating

his supper without deigning to notice her in any way.

When his bedtime came she called him in and undressed him for bed, he still maintaining much dignity. He knelt down, as was his custom, to say his "Now I lay me down to sleep," and, after asking God to bless his papa, grandpa, grandma, aunt, and even the servant girl, he turned to his mother and said with emphasis, "You ain't in it."—Boston Journal.

What Any Boy May Do.

A teacher once refused to take the advice of the committee and expel a bad boy from school. The boy, knowing his teacher's confidence, began to do better and continued with such perseverance that he afterward became eminent. He was thrice elected Governor of New York and once to the United States Senate. He was also under one President Secretary of War and under another Secretary of State. A word of encouragement proved to be the turning point in the life of William L. Marcy. How many have failed because of the lack of such a word!—Detroit Christian Herald.

The Apple Tree's Secret.

The sun and the rain in a treetop met, And the spring wind, murmuring, said: "I know That those dainty drops so bright and wet Pretty soon will turn to snow." And sure enough, at the warm day's end The treetop glistened so white—so white! And the apple tree whispered: "I intend These blooms for a dear little maid's delight."

Juvenile Jokes.

A visitor who was trotting 4-year-old Freddie upon his knee, remarked to the little fellow's mother: "Do you know, there is something in this young man I like?" "Say," exclaimed the precocious youngster, "who told you that I swallowed a penny?"

Little 5-year-old Mamie had been listening attentively to the story of the massacre of the children at Bethlehem, and after it was finished her mother asked her what she thought of it. "Well," she replied, "I think God was awful selfish to save his own little boy and nobody else's."

A little girl of 4 had learned the Bible text, "Love one another," at Sunday school. She repeated it after returning home and her mother asked her if she knew what it meant. "Why, of course I do," she replied. "It means that I must love you and you must love me; I'm one and you're another."

Nellie, aged 3, was out walking with her father one evening, but she soon became tired and he was obliged to carry her. "Is I vewy heavy, papa?" she asked, as he set her down a moment to rest. "Indeed you are," he replied. "Say, papa," continued the little miss, "isn't you dest awful tickled zat I ain't twins?"

Little Mabel was visiting in the country and saw some little pigs for the first time. What attracted her attention most was the twist in their tails, and after looking at them in wonder for quite a while, she asked: "Say, grandpa, does the piggies' mamma put their tails up in curl papers every night?"

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

The disability of an alien to inherit, imposed by the laws of a State, is held, in *Opel vs. Shoup* (down), 37 L. R. A. 583, to be removed, so far as the subjects of the king of Bavaria are concerned, by a treaty between the United States and Bavaria.

The bolting of a vicious horse from the track during a race while in charge of a good and expert rider, causing injury to a bystander, is held, in *Hallyburton vs. Burke County Fair Association* (N. C.), 38 L. R. A. 156, insufficient to render the owners of the horse or the fair association liable, if the horse was not known to be vicious and there were suitable railings between spectators and the race course.

A parol sale of growing timber is held, in *Leonard vs. Medford* (Md.), 37 L. R. A. 449, not to relate to an interest in lands within the meaning of section 4 of the statute of frauds, and if the purchaser is placed in full possession, and commences performance of his contract, this is held sufficient to prevent repudiation of it by the seller on the ground that it is within section 17 of the statute relating to sales of other property above a specified value.

Implicit reliance upon representations of a seller is held, in *Fargo Gas Light and Coke Company vs. Fargo Gas and Electric Company* (N. D.), 37 L. R. A. 593, to be proper, and the fact that their falsity could have been discovered by investigation will not relieve the seller from liability for making false representations with intent to deceive. With this case is a note collecting the great number of cases on the right to rely upon representations made to effect a contract.

Although an electric light company is not bound to keep the insulation of its wires on a pole in good condition as against a bare volunteer or mere trespasser, it is held, in *Newark Electric Light and Power Company vs. Gardner* (C. C. App. 3d C.), 37 L. R. A. 725, that an employee of a railroad company which has wires on a pole used also for telephone and electric light wires is not, while transferring wires, a trespasser in setting his foot upon a cross-arm bearing electric light wires imperfectly insulated.

No Place for a Kentuckian.

"Yes, sah; I desire to enlist, sah. But there is one promise I want to exact from you, sah."

"Well, what is it?"

"I'm a Kentuckian, sah, and I pointedly object to being sent to the Dry Tortugas, sah."

The average man is ready and willing to die for his country—of old age.



GENERAL MILES is reported to be contemplating important changes in the uniforms now worn by the soldiers of the United States regular army. At a recent reception at the White House the General appeared in a gorgeous new tunic of his own design, liberally adorned with gold and lace, and wearing a sash of alternate yellow and gold stripes. The most remarkable point about the uniform, however, was not the splendor of the facings as the prominence of the oak leaf and acorn decorations;



THE PURITAN SOLDIER. 1776.

a curious fact, as these are supposed to be the distinctive military emblems of the British crown. General Miles, however, intimates that he is going to take the best features of every nation's dress regulations and incorporate them into his new system for the clothing of the American army.

In the stirring times of the Revolutionary period the dress of many of the patriot regiments was at once quaint and picturesque. Many of the troops, prominent among them the First Virginia regiment in 1775, were clothed (at their own expense) in leather hunting shirts, leggings and caps, trimmed with fur—a dress that Washington recommended to all those who were unable to obtain the regular uniform, saying that "the leather hunting shirt inspired terror in the heart of the British soldier, as the latter believed that its wearer must necessarily be a sharpshooter." On reflection, one can hardly blame the Britisher for his timidity in approaching the fearless backwoodsman. The Pennsylvania regiments, facetiously dubbed the "Quaker brigade," were remarkable for the excessive plainness of their uniforms, which were modestly made of buff-colored cloth, trimmed and faced with brown. What a contrast to the gay trappings of the troopers known as Moxley's dragoons, described as wearing "green short coats turned up with red, waistcoats of red cloth, buckskin breeches and a leather cap, trimmed with bearskin, a flowing mane of horsehair hanging from a curved brass crest at the top."

In 1802 the then commander-in-chief is used an order that the collars of all privates' coats should not be less than



MINUTE MAN. 1810.

three inches high nor more than 3½; ten years later the height was increased "to reach as far as the tip of the ear at the side and back, and in front as high as the chin would permit in turning the head." These preposterous collars were afterward replaced by the equally uncomfortable stocks but a more rational measure brought into vogue the present low collar of soft cloth, supplemented in the case of officers by an ordinary civilian collar.

In this connection it is interesting to recall some of the curious uniforms which the brave defenders of our great republic have from time to time adopted, either through choice or necessity. Who would ever imagine that our soldiers once wore the tall silk hat of the modern society gentlemen? Yet in 1830 an order was issued directing that all the privates be supplied with the "chimney-pot hat" of to-day, and this extraordinary kind of military headgear continued until 1812, when it was replaced by a more ornate covering, described in the regulations as "a leather cap, bell-crowned, adorned in front with a yellow eagle made of brass-work, embossed with the regimental number; a white pompon in front and a black cockade at the side, made of leather." Certainly it was a more serviceable hat than its predecessor, and

more suggestive of the martial spirit that inspired its wearers to their brilliant deeds of valor in the struggle of that year. But the day of the pot hat was not yet done; in 1821 the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point were requested to adopt the pattern which had been condemned as an unsoldierlike hat-covering but nine years before, and great was the wrath of these embryo Washingtons and Jacksons at the indignity which, they declared, had been put upon them. But their dislike soon gave way to a feeling of respect for the uniform, and perhaps to this fact is due the enormous popularity of the tall hat among American citizens.

President Monroe decided, toward the end of 1821, that the uniforms of the various regiments should all be dark blue in color, and that this was to be in future the national color; the West Point cadets to have gray coats and trousers, while the regimental musicians were to be distinguished by their red coats.

Some of the uniforms of the old Continental army days were undoubtedly very picturesque and imposing; for instance, let us take the Governor of Connecticut's regiment of foot guards, organized in 1771. There were two companies, the first of which wore scarlet-colored coats, richly covered with gold lace and faced with black; buff cassimere waistcoats and buff cloth breeches, high bearskin hats or "bushies," and black leggings. The second company, however, outdid the first in magnificence by the adoption of white vests, breeches and stockings, ruffled shirts and silver buttons! In addition one must remember the long powdered cues and clean-shaven faces of the period, so as to form an adequate idea of the imposing appearance of those



1848. 1861.

tall, well-built sons of Mars. But think of a soldier wearing white stockings and breeches!

Washington's own uniform as commander-in-chief of the army was very simple and unpretentious as compared with General Miles' latest "turnout."

WOMEN'S AID IN THE WAR.

Relief Association Furnishing Money for Various Purposes.

It only costs 25 cents to become a member of the Woman's National War Relief Association. For the amount named any woman may secure the privilege of signing this pledge:

"I, the undersigned, hereby declare my allegiance to the United States of America and my desire to contribute to the general welfare, health and comfort of the men engaged in the military and naval service of the republic in the present war."

The executive committee of the association includes a number of society leaders in New York, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Daniel Lamont. Originally the plan was to outfit and man a hospital ship with nurses. On application to army and naval officials it was discovered that such a project was impracticable. Secretary Long, Surgeon General Sternberg of the army and Surgeon General Van Ruyven of the navy all advised that the relief association collect funds only, which the authorities would disburse for supplies and nurses as need demanded. General Wesley Merritt lent his influence to further the organization and the association promptly devoted itself to the collection of money. From time to time the surgeon generals will send a list of the objects for which the asso-



MRS. ASTOR AND MISS GOULD.

ciation's contributions are expended, so that the women may keep in actual touch with every dollar that goes to the relief of the wounded as well as if themselves applying it. Many auxiliaries are already formed.

We have our opinion of a man who writes us an item and marks it "confidential."

After a man has dropped a few thousand dollars in stocks it is useless to tell him there is no money in them.

DEWEY AT ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Officer Had a Quick Temper and Often Got Into Quarrels.

As Admiral Dewey, U. S. N., commanding the Asiatic squadron, has come very prominently, "and deservedly so," into the public mind, it may be interesting to know that he and Commodore Henry L. Howison, commandant of the Boston navy yard, were classmates.

The academy class to which they belonged entered in 1854, and four years later was graduated with fifteen members.

Commodore Howison recently intimated that Dewey was a boy with a rather quick temper, and he was always clean and well set up. His temper led him frequently into little scurrilousness, but he had a name for being ready always to take his own part. He was plucky.

When the class graduated Howison and Dewey were on excellent terms, which, it seems, cannot be said of Dewey and others.

There are left of this class in the navy four on the active list, and two on the retired list, in this order of rank: Commodore John A. Howell, commanding the north patrol of the coast defense fleet; Admiral George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic squadron; Commodore Henry L. Howison, commandant of the Boston navy station; Commodore Albert Kautz, commandant of the Newport station (retired); Capt. Allen V. Reed, now a member of the Menocall court-martial, Brooklyn navy yard (retired); Capt. Joshua Bishop, lately assigned to the Norfolk navy yard.

Admiral Dewey ranks second on the list of officers now in command of squadrons or divisions, according to date of retirement, the list being:

Miller, retires Nov. 22, 1898; Dewey, Dec. 26, '98; Schley, Oct. 9, 1901; Sampson, Feb. 9, 1902; Howell, March 16, 1902; Remy, Aug. 10, 1903; Watson, Aug. 24, 1904.

With regard to the report of Dewey's work at Manila, Commodore Howison says:

"No man could have done a more gallant and daring thing than Dewey is believed to have done. The performance is just what I should expect from him in such an opportunity. Like a thorough American sailor, he went right into the harbor, with his bridges cut behind him, so to speak, and gave and took like a man. All his communication was cut off; he had absolutely nothing but the deep blue sea to fall back on—but everything to look forward to. He risked, it would seem, a good deal to gain what he was after, and by superb and exemplary generalship, hammered the enemy until he was master of the situation. He did what Farragut did and would have done. Dewey served under Farragut."



William Tyler, while passing along the road on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River saw something flash across an open space in the woods just ahead of him and disappear in the hollow end of a log. He walked to the log, and, taking off his coat, tied the loose end of one sleeve with his suspenders. Placing the arm hole of the sleeve over the hole, he gave two or three kicks against the side of the log. The animal that had taken refuge within ran out into the sleeve. Tyler quickly closed the other end of the sleeve and had the animal captive. On reaching home he investigated to see what he had captured. It proved to be a squirrel about the size of a red squirrel, but as white as snow, with eyes of a deep pink. Some years ago a man named Rathbone captured a squirrel exactly like this one in the same locality. They are the only two of the kind ever seen in the valley.

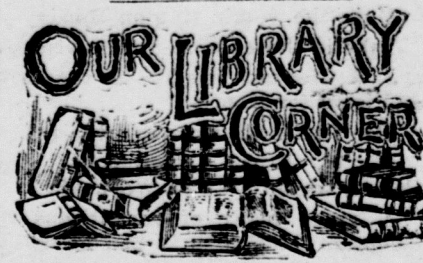
A number of ruffed grouse spent the winter in an orchard in the rear of the old Woodhull homestead, in the town of Monroe, Pa., roosting in the apple trees and even venturing to the dooryard to pick up crumbs. The birds fly away to the mountains during the day, but return to the orchard toward night. As it is the nature of these shy and wary birds to make their winter haunts in the wildest and most inaccessible places, the presence of these particular grouse within a few rods of a house, where people are almost constantly moving about, is unaccountable, except on the supposition that the unusual number of foxes and wildcats in the mountains this winter led the birds to feel greater safety in the proximity of man than in their natural haunts of wood and swamp.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

Physician Rewarded by a Thief Whose Life He Had Saved.

A rising young physician of West Philadelphia recovered his fiancée's stolen watch recently in a remarkable way. The timepiece was a present from the doctor, and was a beautiful specimen of the jeweler's art, the cases being blue enamel, thickly set with diamonds and pearls. On the inside of the case was a picture of the giver, photographed directly on the case, and the engraved words: "From Ralph to Grace." The young couple attended a theater, and at the close of the play joined the merry throng that was on Chestnut street. Several times up and down were made, and it was very late when they arrived at the young woman's home. In order to be sure of the time the girl felt for her watch, which she usually wore hooked on her coat, and found it gone. Of course she was horrified, and started to cry, but the

doctor told her she probably lost it, and that an advertisement would bring its return. The lost and found column was freely used, but without any result. The doctor had lost all hope, when, the other morning, he received through the mail the missing watch and a letter, which read: "Dear Doctor—Inclosed find watch that I stole. On looking in case I saw your picture and surmised that it was a gift from you to your sweetheart. I guess you don't remember saving the life of a man who had no money, but I do, and I can't find it in my heart to keep the watch. A Grateful Man." The doctor, who is noted for his charity, says he has no recollection of the case in question.—Philadelphia Record.



The value of the estate left by the late James Payn is a little over \$8,000.

Richard Harding Davis' novel, "Soldiers of Fortune," has gone into its fifty-sixth thousand—which means a remarkable sale.

Word comes from the Macmillan company that "The Pride of Jennico" is to be dramatized. The story is a successful venture in historical romance, and it should make over effectively for the stage.

G. W. Cable has gone to England, where he will stay for some time, and give readings. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish immediately his novel, "The Grandissimes," with a short introduction from the pen of Mr. Barrie, between whom and Mr. Cable there is a fast friendship.

Amherst, Mass., with a population of 4,800, claims to be better supplied with free library facilities in proportion to its population than any other community of which the record is available. The Amherst College library contains 70,000 volumes, the State College library 19,000 volumes, the two free town libraries 9,000 volumes.

Some days ago a Syrian youth not more than 16 years of age walked into the office of S. W. Marvin of the Charles Scribner's Sons' Publishing Company. He carried a letter of introduction in his hand and a portfolio of drawings under his arm. In very good English he asked Mr. Marvin to read the one and glance over the contents of the other. Mr. Marvin did as requested. The appearance of the boy interested him; his large dark eyes and olive skin made him remarkable amid his American surroundings. The boy sat modestly by while his portfolio was being examined. It was found to contain a collection of most striking oriental designs for book covers. When Mr. Marvin had run his critical eye over them the boy asked him if there were any that he might find worth using. "Have you any more?" inquired Mr. Marvin, to which the boy replied that all he had were there. "I will take them all," said Mr. Marvin, "and when you have any more bring them along and I will take them also." The designs are certainly striking, and remind one, not unnaturally, of the designs of oriental stuffs. Only one was Americanized, and that was the least successful. The Syrian said that he had never studied the art of design, but had simply picked it up.

Discovery of the Phonograph.

Mr. Edison states that he discovered the principle by the merest accident. "I was singing into the mouthpiece of a telephone, when the vibrations of the voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me to thinking. If I could record the actions of the point, and send the point over the same surface afterward, I saw no reason why the thing would not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper, and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words 'Halloo! halloo!' into the mouthpiece, ran the paper back over the steel point, and heard a faint 'halloo! halloo!' in return. I determined to make a machine that would work accurately, and gave my assistants instructions, telling them what I had discovered. They laughed at me. That's the whole story. The phonograph is the result of a pricking of the finger."

Austria's Emperor at the Play.
The Emperor of Austria takes his amusements publicly, much unlike Queen Victoria. He believes that his subjects like to see him among them, and when he goes to a theater he takes a prominent position in full view of the house, and the consequence is that the royal box is the center of attraction, the actors playing to it "for all they are worth."—Boston Post.

Value of Superstition.

"You seem to have lost all your superstitions."

"I don't read 'em now," said the actor.

"No? Are superstitions of particular value to the theatrical profession?"

"They are, if you can get them published in the papers."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Children are becoming so smart these days that they are graduated from school while they are still young enough to be spanked.

We know of a man who has worried six months over a trouble that he could fix in an hour.

Most people make a mistake in thinking unfavorable comment is preferable to no notice at all.

We hate a man who boasts that he gets up early.

LIBERATORS OF SPANISH AMERICA.



NEW names, that of Gomez, may be added to the list of brave Spanish-Americans who have liberated their country from the Spanish yoke. His name will be well worthy of a place beside those of Bolívar, O'Higgins, Sucre, Hidalgo and Toussaint, who preceded him by nearly a century in the resistance of Spanish oppression and the freeing of Americans from the burdensome yoke. It is nearly ninety years since the beginning of the series of revolutions that, when Cuba and Porto Rico are freed, will have resulted in the abolition of Spanish rule in the western hemisphere. The brave Argentinians under San Martín began the conflict in 1809, and the Mexicans followed a few months later. Both were unsuccessful at the beginning, but suddenly all South America broke out in one blaze of revolution that was not to be finally extinguished until Spain had been driven from the continent.

The natives welcomed the chance to secure their freedom. When once the torch of liberty had been lighted so great a fire was kindled that it could not be extinguished. These revolutions were popular uprisings. The rich had no sympathy with them. The land-owning and governing class, the army and navy, the few who profited by the sufferings of the many, had no sympathy with the uprisings. The insurgents were an undisciplined rabble, whose volunteer leaders were forced to create an army from poor material and with no arms or equipments. At first they were organized in scattered bands that attacked the fortifications of the Spanish army. Little by little they were welded into a compact army by the genius of their leaders.

These leaders revealed great ability, and to the people of South America their names are as dear as is that of Washington to us of North America. Some of them distinguished themselves so greatly as to make their fame world-wide. Such was O'Higgins in Chili, Bolívar in Venezuela and Central America, Sucre in Bolivia and Peru, Hidalgo in Mexico and San Martín in Argentina. They sacrificed much for the cause. Several were men of large private fortunes who gave all that they possessed as a sacrifice on the altar of liberty. Born rich, O'Higgins, Bolívar and Sucre died poor. They risked their lives as well as their money, and thousands of other men, now forgotten, died that their country might be free. Their republics were just as ungrateful as all republics are traditionally. Hidalgo was killed by the Spanish. The other great men had a worse fate, being traduced and vilified by their compatriots who, at first profusely grateful, afterward yielded to the jealousy of rival leaders. It was not until after their death that their compatriots appreciated their greatness. Probably the same fate is in store for Gomez.

INSECT FOES IN CUBA.

They Are Numerous and Many of Them Are Dangerous.

Soldiers in Cuba will have many pests to contend against. The mosquito is more frequent in Cuba than in New Jersey at the height of the season. It is also a more venomous insect. The nearer you go to the equator the more potent the mosquito becomes. The Cuban mosquito is to the New Jersey insect as a first-class fighting bull to a yearling calf. Those who have camped out in Texas will have a modified idea of what to expect in the Cuban mosquito.

The worst pest of all is the Cuban fly. This is a black insect, smaller than the common house fly and resembling the black fly of northern woods. It comes in myriads, buzzes about your

also plies his numerous nimble feet on Cuban soil. When he walks across your flesh you feel as if many red-hot needles had been thrust into you and he leaves a trail of venom behind. There is a sufficiency of snakes in Cuba—rattlers, moccasins and others. The commonest snake is called the maja, is about ten feet long and venomous, but not ferocious.

A DARING ESCAPE.

Convict Rides to Freedom on the Belt of a Fly Wheel.

The most daring and remarkable prison escape on record was that of Frank Steadman from San Quentin, Cal. Steadman was a burglar by profession and a machinist by inclination. While in San Quentin prison he was put to work, with other convicts, in the

spiral, but Steadman's was of a different caliber. His plans were the outgrowth of steadfast optimism. He never ceased to scheme, as he never ceased to hope for liberty.

One day there came to him, as if by inspiration, the thought that the big belt might be the means of carrying



STEADMAN'S DARING ESCAPE.

him to his goal. He found that it was impossible to count the revolutions of the driving wheel, but there were lacings in the broad belt, which he was able to distinguish as a sort of blur as it passed a given point. For days and days he counted, and in his cell at night he spent his time in calculations. He discovered the exact number of revolutions the wheel made per minute. He learned also, by constant observation, just how many times the belt went round after the engine was shut down.

One evening when the line had been formed as usual at the close of the day's work, and as the big-wheel began to lose its momentum, suddenly a convict sprang from the line, leaped to the belt, with outstretched arms grasping both edges of the broad leather. He had calculated well the strength that would be required, for the terrific wrench did not loosen his grasp. Outward and upward he swung until he reached the topmost point of the circumference. The nicety of his calculation had reaped its reward. The belt stopped. He leaped to his feet, sprang through the window, and was gone before convicts or guards had recovered from their astonishment. He caught up a guard's coat and hat, dropped from the wall, and got away in the dusk of the evening. His desperate escape did not profit him. He was recaptured and sent back to San Quentin.

The Head Claqueur.

Jacob Schontag, for forty years head of the claque at the Vinea Opera House, is dead. He knew all the operas of the repertoire by heart, knew the strong and weak points of all the artists, and held a rehearsal of his subordinates in the afternoon before the production of an opera, when he drilled them on the parts of a production where their work was to be put in. He watched them during the performance from a seat that commanded a view of the whole house, but never applauded himself, save in desperate cases.

The ice cream season was invented for apocryphal lovers.

BISMARCK AND A SERGEANT.

The Prince Receives a Soldier Who Was a Fellow-Countryman.

On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Prince Bismarck's entrance into the Prussian military service, the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, of which the Iron Chancellor is an honorary colonel, sent him a present and an address. The person selected to convey the regiment's greeting was Sergeant Karl Siefhaft, an interesting account of whose experience is given in the Berlin Borsen Courier. The sergeant presented himself at the castle in Friedrichsruh at 9 o'clock in the morning of March 25 and announced his errand to Dr. Schweninger. While waiting for a reply in the hall the Prince's body servant came to him, and in the course of the conversation found out that the Sergeant came from the neighborhood of Varzin. He told the Prince of this, whereupon Bismarck exclaimed: "If he is a fellow countryman of mine I must have a look at him," and Siefhaft was admitted to his presence.

Bismarck was sitting on a lounge by the fireside. On seeing Siefhaft, who is a broad-shouldered fellow 6 feet 2 in height, enter the bedroom, he cried out: "Donnerwetter, these Pomeranians are all stout fellows!" Then he beckoned to the Sergeant and told him to take a seat while he examined the present and read the accompanying letter. He then began to write an answer, interrupting it with questions about Siefhaft's colonel, his captain, his family affairs, and so on, till Dr. Schweninger warned him that he must not talk too much. The Prince kept on, however, speaking of the pains in his face, from which he had never been free during forty-three years, and saying that now gout in his legs had been added to them, but his body was still sound and for the present he had no intention of dying.

When he had finished his reply he called for one of his photographs, wrote on it his name and the date, and presented it to Siefhaft, asking him to greet his commanding officer and the Second Foot Guards for him. As the Sergeant rose and fell in position for the salute, Bismarck nodded to him and said: "Come here and give me a good, strong handshake as a good-by," after which he gave orders that Siefhaft should have breakfast in the castle before leaving.—New York Sun.

Trapped by a Lunatic.

A clergyman was visiting an insane asylum, and was told by the man who was showing him around the institution that he was going to introduce him to a patient with whom he must agree, no matter what absurd statements the man might make, otherwise he would be furious. The first thing the insane man said to the clergyman was, "I suppose you know that the Washington monument was totally destroyed by a thunderbolt last night?" "Yes," said the clergyman, "and I felt very sorry to think that a work that had taken so long to complete should be destroyed in an instant."

The insane man said next: "Of course you read in the evening papers that Queen Victoria had decided to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Wales?"

"Yes," said the clergyman, "and I am not at all surprised."

"Did you read in the New York Tribune of to-day that McKinley had been impeached?"

"Yes, and I think it would have been only fair to have given him a little longer trial," said the clergyman. Then the insane man looked intently upon that clergyman and said: "You have the air and garb of a clergyman, but you can lie like the devil."—Iron Age.

A Verbal Struggle.

Fifty long names have been invented and used for the apparatus by which photographs from a succession of pictures are thrown on a screen and made to appear as moving figures. "Biograph" and "motograph" are the simplest. "Panoramograph" and "chronophotographoscope" are among the longest. "Cinematograph" and "kinescope" are among the most common in use. "Phantoscope" and "vitagraph" are the most poetical sounding. "Theatrograph" and "motoscope" are not bad. What "lobsterscope" and "corminograph" are derived from no one but the inventors know. Here is a fine chance for the struggle for existence among fifty words. May the best word win and the fittest survive.—Hartford Courant.

Human Game in Maine.

A Maine humorist announces his intention of appealing to the next Legislature for the amendment of the game laws, limiting the number of guides or fellow-sportsmen who may be shot by deer-hunters to not exceeding three in any one season by any one hunter. He says this is an amendment greatly needed for the preservation of guides, who are now threatened with extinction.

Tobacco as a Barometer.

A plug of tobacco is as good a barometer as any one needs. As long as the weather is to be fine the tobacco will be dry, and if there is not too much sugar and moisture in it it will crumble like bark. But just before rain the tobacco will get damp and flexible, and the moisture in the air will make it almost clammy.

A Woman as Harbor Mistress.

The only woman in the world holding the position of harbor mistress is said to be Miss Fay Fuller, of Tacoma. Miss Fuller has also the distinction of being the first woman to ascend Mount Tacoma.

Ancient Keys of Metal.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

BRILLIANT SPANISH OFFICER.

Captain Don Luis Cadarso, of the Reina Cristina, Killed at Manila.

Capt. Don Luis Cadarso, who commanded the cruiser Reina Cristina and was killed at Manila, was one of the most brilliant officers in the Spanish navy. The following description of his personality is given by the London Graphic:

In appearance he resembled rather an Englishman than a Spaniard. His hair was fair, and his eyes blue and piercing, which gave one the impression of restless energy. His activity was proverbial. He had been in com-



CAPT. DON LUIS CADARSO.

mand of the Reina Cristina for the past three years, and his ship was a model of order and of efficiency, his officers and crew practicing frequently. Still, he found time for reading a great deal and for writing much. His signature was well known in papers and reviews. He wrote chiefly on naval and colonial matters. A few years ago, when governor of the Caroline islands, he wrote to the Madrid paper, El Imparcial, some letters which greatly displeased the Minister of Marine, and which caused his recall. Capt. Cadarso's worth was, however, so well appreciated that he was soon appointed to another post. During the Philippine rising, a little more than a year ago, Capt. Cadarso was constantly engaged in supporting from the sea the operations of the Spanish army on land. The work was hard, yet every evening he would sit and write two columns descriptive of the doings of the squadron during the day for the editor of the leading Manila paper, El Comercio, who was his friend. Capt. Cadarso, who was about 50 years old, leaves a large family.

SHOT BY A NEPHEW.

Prince Fuad Wounded in an Affray Resulting from a Family Quarrel.

Prince Ahmed Fuad, who was shot by his nephew, Prince Safeddin, in Cairo recently, is the youngest son of the Khedive Ismail and uncle of the present Khedive. A sister of Prince



PRINCE AHMED FUAD.

Safeddin is the wife of Prince Fuad. Prince Fuad was at the Khedivial Club when Prince Safeddin came in with a revolver in his hand. Before he could be seized by the servants, he managed to fire three shots at Prince Fuad, who fell badly wounded. The affray was the outcome of a family quarrel.

Evaporation of Bananas.

The American consul at Nicaragua reports that experiments are being made there to develop an industry of evaporating bananas, and that a trial shipment has been made to this country. If successfully established, this industry will be of the utmost importance to many Central American states. The men engaged in the experiment, according to consular reports, have no practical knowledge of the business of drying the fruit, but if it was taken up by men experienced in the manufacture of machinery and appliances adapted to the evaporation of fruits a modification to suit this case could easily be devised, and there would be an immense demand for such machines immediately. At present there are millions of bananas yearly thrown away or allowed to rot on the ground because they are too small or too ripe for shipment to the United States.

Primitive House Lighting.

The first and most natural way of lighting the houses of the colonists was found in the fat pitch-pine, which, says the Chautauquan, was plentiful everywhere; but as soon as domestic animals increased candles were made, and the manufacture of the winter supply became the special autumnal duty of the thrifty housewife. Great kettles were hung over the kitchen fire and filled with hot water and melted tallow. At the cooler end of the kitchen two long poles were placed from chair back to chair back. Across these poles, like the rungs of a ladder, were placed shorter sticks, called candle rods. To each candle rod were tied about a dozen straight candle wicks. The wicks were dipped again and again, in regular order, in the melted tallow, the succession of dippings giving each

candle time to cool. Each grew slowly in size till all were finished. Deer suet was used as well as beef tallow and mutton tallow. Wax candles were made by pressing bits of half-melted wax around a wick.

PURCHASING ARMY OFFICES.

The System that Prevailed in Great Britain Up to 1871.

Last among the survivals in conflict with the spirit of the age may be noted promotion by purchase in the army—which retarded indefinitely the advancement of efficient officers and conspired to drop all the honors of the service into the laps of wealthy individuals of no special talent, who could afford to pay for them, which only came to an end in 1871. Under the system merit and fitness went for nothing, and so difficult was it for a man without money to get on in the British army that a good officer without the wherewithal to purchase a company might remain a lieutenant for twenty years, to be soured in all probability by seeing brother officers of less standing raised above him by the power of money again and again, and even then only obtain his captaincy by some unlooked-for augmentation in the establishment. Strangely enough, in the navy brains and hard work were given scope to carve out advancement at the same time that in the sister service promotion had to be bought, and that at a price frequently double the official value of the post.

While traffic in commissions was largely affected by the district in which the particular regiment was likely to be quartered for some years ensuing, the price was almost invariably 60 per cent. or more above the nominal value of commissions as given in the Army List, which tariff in 1864 gave the price of commission as lieutenant colonel in the Life Guards or Guards at £7,250, in the Foot Guards at £4,800, and in cavalry and infantry of the line £4,500; while a major in the two former corps had to fork out £5,350 for his commission, in comparison with £3,200 exacted for the same position in the line regiments. Captaincies cost £3,500 in the Life Guards and Horse Guards, £2,050 in the Foot Guards, and £1,800 in the cavalry and infantry of the line, and lieutenantancies might be purchased for £1,785 in the Life Guards, £1,600 in the Horse Guards, £1,200 in the Foot Guards, and the trifle of £700 in the less considered cavalry and infantry of the line.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Stock Raising and Beets.

In all countries where the sugar beet is made a specialty much consideration is given the value of the beets as cattle food; that is, the residuum, after the sugar is extracted. By feeding stock in connection with the growing of the beets for sale to the factory, carrying home the pulp for stock food, the farmers' opportunities from the growing of beets are increased. Experiments in Pennsylvania show that the yields of beets range from ten to fifteen tons per acre, and the average amount of sugar to exceed 12 per cent. The farmer will have to contend with wet and dry seasons, and his profits will be more some years than during others, but it is believed that farmers have neglected the beet as an important food for cattle, independently of its use as a source for procuring sugar, not that the beet is as valuable as grain, but because farmers will find a larger increase in production from cattle by reason of the feeding of succulent food, and although there is some preparation required for all kinds of roots before feeding them to stock, such labor is unnecessary when the beet pulp from the factories is used, the combination of the pulp with grain giving better results than when beets or grain are fed separately.—Philadelphia Record.

More Days to Come.

In Spain the people take no note of time, not even from its loss. Everything is to be done manana, to-morrow.

A wealthy Englishman, who had long lived in Spain, had a lawsuit. He pleaded his cause in person, and knowing the customs of the country, won his case. The victory cost him three days of trouble and expense, so that when the judge congratulated him on his success, he replied:

"Yes, that's all right; but it has cost me three days, and time is money. I am a busy man, and these three days are lost forever."

"Oh, you English!" answered the judge; "you are always saying that time is money. How are you to get your three days back? I will tell you. Take them out of next week; surely there are plenty more days to come!"

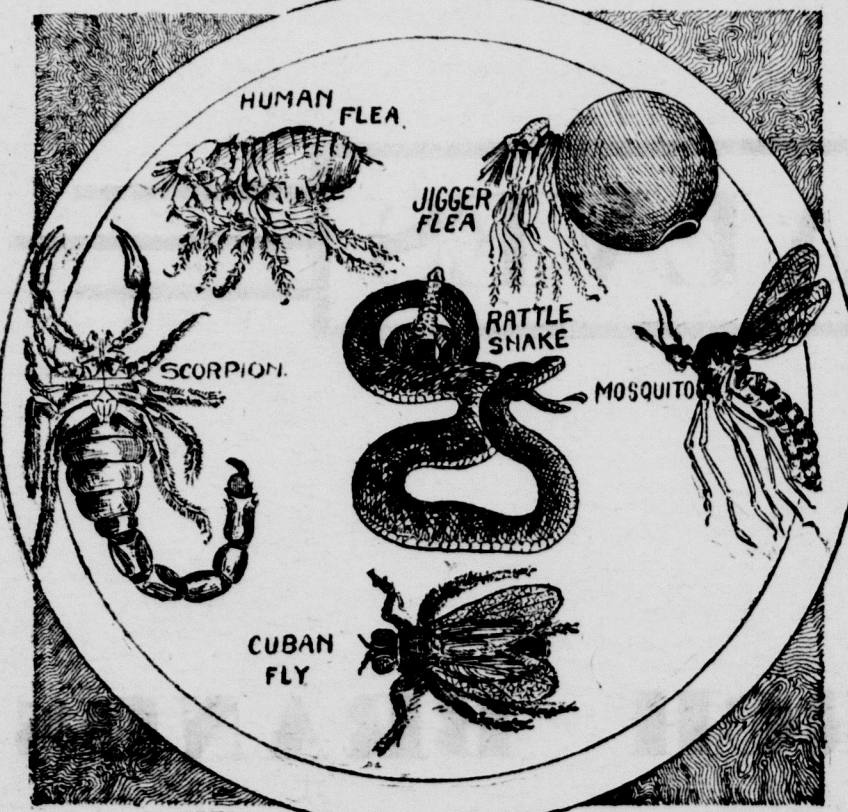
Feeding Oatmeal to Chickens.

Theoretically, and judging by analysis, oats and oatmeal ought to be the best feed for hens or their chickens. But whole oats have too much chaff to be profitably fed to hens. Their crop is limited in size, and the chaff of the oat, besides being itself innutritious, is soft and interferes with crushing the grain. The same objections apply to feeding oatmeal, either dry or wet, to young chicks. Even if fed without the chaff, the oatmeal is liable to compact in the chick's gizzard. We believe that meal for chicks should always be cooked, and the harder the cakes made from it the better. Crush these cakes into small bits and fowl will eat them greedily.

English Stamps.

Postage stamps may be reproduced once more in England in stamp albums and catalogues by a recent order of the British Board of Internal Revenue. They must be printed in black and not be like enough to the originals to cause deception.

Charity never begins at home while house cleaning is going on.



SOME OF CUBA'S INSECT PESTS.

eyes and bites savagely. In the neighborhood of woods it is present in such terrible swarms that it is impossible to sleep without some preparation smeared on hands and face. There is also the jejene, or Cuban flea, which is extremely unpleasant and even dangerous, because it seeks to enter the eyes during sleep. Horses and cattle suffer terribly from the attacks of the jejene on their eyelids.

Cuba also harbors the chigoe, or jigger flea. The female of this insect has a habit of burrowing into human flesh and there laying an enormous mass of eggs. The wounds made by this insect, if neglected, will produce a dangerous ulceration. As they attack by preference the big toe, they are apt to cause lameness. The scorpion is another Cuban product. This reptile has twelve feet and is from five to six inches long. It terminates in a long tail, which contains the sting. This causes a severe wound, possibly a fatal one to a man in ill-health. He who entertains a scorpion unawares will know what it is to have a thankless child. The centipede

engine-room. It was here that an idea came into his brain that for absolute daring and fearlessness was typical of the man.

He had noticed that every evening at the time the men working in the engine room were lined up to be marched away the machinery was stopped at exactly the same moment. He had observed as well that a window leading to an adjacent roof was not far from the top of the big driving belt of the engine. From that roof it was possible to reach the outer wall of the prison. Beyond the wall was freedom. Apparently the window was beyond all possibility of being reached. No ladder was to be obtained. Had such a thing been even standing in place against the wall, to break from the line and scale it with catlike dexterity, although the work of but a few seconds, he well knew would be futile, possibly fatal. Bullets travel faster than legs, and the guards were not bad shots. But desperate deeds demand desperate means. Some minds may work with an ingenuity born of de-

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South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

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